Pisidium compressum lævigatum Sterki. Deuel Co.
Pisidium sargentii Sterki. Deuel Co.
Pisidium overi Sterki. Deep waterhole in creek one half mile south of Clear Lake, Deuel Co.
Pisidium walkeri Sterki. Hidewood Creek, Deuel Co.
Pisidium pauperculum crystalense Sterki. Deuel Co.

The following post-glacial fossils, Wisconsin drift, were taken from a well 20 feet beneath the surface, 3 miles north of Grandview, Douglas Co., in 1883 by Prof. J. E. Todd, at that time State Geologist. The specimens were identified by Frank C. Baker.

Pisidium compressum Prime.
Pisidium variabile Prime.
Pisidium medianum Sterki (?)
Valvata tricarinata Say.
Valvata lewisii Currier.
Succinea avara Say.
Physa sp. (immature)
Lymnaea (*Galba*) *palustris* Mull.
Lymnaea stagnalis appressa Say.
Planorbis trivolvis Say.
Planorbis bicarinatus Say. (*antrosus* Conrad)
Planorbis antrosus striatus Baker.
Planorbis deflectus Say.
Planorbis parvus Say.
Planorbis exacutus Say.

PUPOIDES INORNATUS N. SP.

E. G. VANATTA.

Shell small, cylindrical, rimate; apex obtusely rounded, white; the lower part of the shell opaque flesh colored; surface with a few irregular growth striæ; suture impressed, ascending at the aperture; whorls 5¼, convex, slightly shouldered below the suture; base obtusely angular. Aperture more than one-third the height of the shell; oval, truncate, without lamellæ or plicæ; parietal callus transparent; lip and columella opaque, white, thick, broadly reflexed. Alt. 3.61, diam. 1.37, apert. alt. 1.30, diam. 1.07 mm.

Type in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences,

number 110977, in drift of White River, central Washington Co., S. Dakota, collected by Mr. W. H. Over, August, 1914. Associated with *Pupilla muscorum* L., *P. blandi* Mse., *Bifidaria procera* Gld., *B. agna* P. & V., *B. pentodon* Say, *B. armifera* Say, *Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinh. and *Succinea avara* Say. Also in the Academy's collection from drift along Indian Creek, Pennington Co., S. D. (W. H. Over, viii, 24, 1914); Pike's Peak, Colo. (E. Hall); Trinidad, Colo. (Dr. H. A. Pilsbry, 1906); ant hills, near Four Mile Hill, and charcoal zone near Arroyo Pecos, Las Vegas, New Mexico (T. D. A. Cockerell, 1900).

This species differs from *P. hordaceus* Gabb by its smooth surface; *P. chordatus* Pfr. is narrower, thinner, and has a tooth at angle of aperture; *P. paradesii* Orb. is costate and more tapering.

NOTES.

Littorina littorea a Fish.—In the case Leavitt *vs.* Clarke in the Divisional Court, in London, Eng., on May 7th, 1915, the question arose as to whether a winkle is a fish. The appeal was brought from a sentence under the Larceny Act, 1861, which makes it illegal for a person to take or destroy fish from private water.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, confessed he was puzzled as to whether a winkle could be called a fish, but, following the decision in Caygill *vs.* Thwaite (1885) that cray fish were fish, he considered that the appeal must be dismissed. Mr. Justice Avory agreed on the ground that for thirty years the law had been thought to be laid down in the case cited. Mr. Justice Low said that he saw no reason why a winkle should not be called a fish!—F. R. Latchford.

Mr. Frank C. Baker, formerly Acting Director of the Chicago Academy of Science, is at present engaged on ecological work in the School of Forestry, Syracuse University.